

German Official Rules Death Of Mrs. Meinhof Was Suicide

STUTTGART, May 10 (AP).—Ulrike Meinhof, the terrorist, definitely committed suicide in her prison cell, the Baden-Wuerttemberg justice minister said today.

Trautmann Bender said that autopsy tests had not been completed, but the results known thus far justify a ruling of suicide.

Mr. Bender assailed as a "premeditated and unfounded defamation" the allegation by Mrs. Meinhof's attorney, Michael Oberwinter, that his client was the

victim of a state-directed murder conspiracy.

Mr. Oberwinter said last night that, even had Mrs. Meinhof committed suicide, she would have been driven to it by the "murderous solitary confinement" that she had to endure.

Reuters reported that Mr. Bender said Mrs. Meinhof's body had been taken by leftist lawyer Klaus Croissant and her sister from a mortuary where it had been placed. The sister refused to say where they had taken the body but that two independent pathologists would carry out a postmortem tomorrow.

Mrs. Meinhof, one of the alleged leaders of the Reder-Meinhof gang of urban terrorists, had been on trial with three other accused anarchists for nearly a year when she was found hanged from the bars of her cell yesterday morning.

The government put security forces on alert after news of her death was reported.

In Frankfurt about 600 leftist demonstrators, some hurling Molotov cocktails, fought police.

A police spokesman described the clash as the worst in recent years. "We have never experienced this kind of use of fire-bombs," he said.

Bombs in France

Bombs exploded yesterday at the Paris offices of two German steel firms. They caused heavy damage and fires, but no casualties.

A firebomb also destroyed a West German cultural center in Toulouse last night, but police said they had no hard facts to connect the attack with the other bombing incidents.

In Rome, a bomb exploded in front of the office of a West German tourist agency, blowing open the front door and causing interior damage.

The front walls of the home of the West German Ambassador in Copenhagen were smeared with red paint.

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, advised embassies and consulates to take precautionary measures.

3d-World Reply Is 'Encouraging' To U.S. Aid Ideas

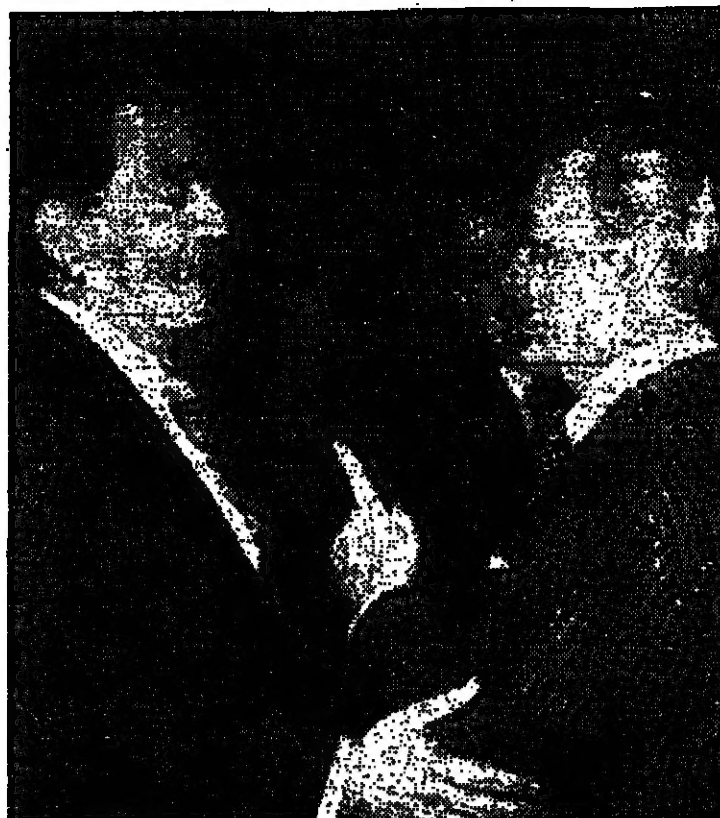
NAIROBI, May 10 (UPI).—The United States has received a "quite encouraging" response at the UN Conference on Trade and Development to some of its proposals for helping poor nations, the U.S. delegation chief said today.

Paul Becker, deputy assistant secretary of state, told a news conference that U.S. officials have heard from more than 50 nations on proposals outlined last week by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"The response has been quite encouraging," he said, especially concerning Mr. Kissinger's proposals for speeding the introduction of Western technology into developing nations.

Mr. Becker said there had been some "apprehension and misunderstanding" over Mr. Kissinger's proposals on stabilizing commodity prices because these differ from demands put forward by Third World nations.

Mr. Becker spoke after Indian Commerce Minister D.P. Chatterjee publicly applauded the approaches taken by Mr. Kissinger and French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade at the conference.



Newly elected Lebanese President Elias Sarkis (left) talking with Dean Brown, U.S. special envoy in Beirut.

Peace Prospects for Lebanon Discussed by Leftist Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

publicly. It was not until April 29 that he held his first news conference to announce that he was a candidate for the presidency of Lebanon. His resistance to publicity had been so successful that his supporters could not come up with a good photograph to use for his posters, even though he ran for president in 1970, losing to Mr. Franjeh.

Mr. Sarkis, a conservative technocrat who has served as governor of Lebanon's central bank since 1967, is a bachelor who is generally known as "the quiet man." He has also been called "the sphinx" because of a stony expression that betrays almost no emotion. He is said to have few close friends.

He has earned a reputation as a meticulous administrator and a diligent worker. He has spent most of his professional life as a civil servant and has remained nonpolitical, although he served as head of the presidential office under the late Gen. Fuad Chehab, who was president from 1968 to 1974.

Appointed by the general in 1959, Mr. Sarkis helped create the Deanship Bureau, a group of army officers that Gen. Chehab used to keep political factions in check. Political sources believe the bureau will be revived under Mr. Sarkis's presidency as part of an effort to unify the army, which is divided between the political right and left.

From Calm Village

Mr. Sarkis was born on July 30, 1924, in the mountain village of Shihabiyah, 22 miles east of Beirut. Christians and Druse Muslims have lived together peacefully in the village for centuries. His shopkeeper father could not send him to college, so the son had to go to work as a clerk in a railroad office soon after finishing high school in Beirut. After saving some money, he enrolled at the University of St. Joseph in Beirut and was graduated from its law school in 1948.

He was the eldest of three

brothers and at various times had to support his family.

Like the rest of Lebanon's presidents since this country became independent 36 years ago, Mr. Sarkis is a Maronite Catholic. The Maronites, the largest of Lebanon's 10 Christian denominations, are an Eastern Rite sect whose patriarch is recognized by the Pope.

Mr. Sarkis has promised to "begin from scratch" to rebuild Lebanon after the devastation it has suffered during the year of civil war.

He said that he hoped to accomplish this by having the warring factions agree to a complete end of what he called "the state of war." He said that alternatives would be sought if this approach did not succeed. He did not elaborate, but Lebanese political quarters believe he might seek Syria's help through a treaty that would permit Damascus to send reinforcements here to help maintain order.

Mr. Sarkis believes that Lebanon's role in the confrontation with Israel should continue to be limited to the framework of the "common defense pact" of the Arab League. This would not change the traditional Lebanese policy of nonbelligerence. Those close to Mr. Sarkis said that they do not expect any major change in foreign policy under his presidency.

Blood of St. Januarius Still Fails to Liquefy

NAPLES, May 10 (UPI).—More than 3,000 Neapolitans jammed the city's cathedral yesterday and prayed in vain for their patron saint for the eighth day for the blood of St. Januarius to liquefy. According to tradition, when the congealed blood of St. Januarius, contained in two glass vials, fails to liquefy on the first Saturday of May, it is a bad omen for the city. The vials were ordered locked up in the cathedral treasury.

Angry Swiss Farmers Loose 1,200 Chickens

BERN, May 10 (AP).—Irate Swiss farmers, protesting against cheap imports of eggs they say ruin their business, released 1,200 hens today in front of the federal government building.

The 200 demonstrators asked for import controls and also protested a lowering of the government-fixed producer price for their eggs. They said the new price does not cover the cost of feeding their hens.

Kissinger Defends U.S. Position Toward Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

BALTIMORE, May 10 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said last night that, although peace negotiations must continue in the Middle East, the United States recognized that Israel faced serious "dilemmas and risks" in making further territorial concessions in return for less tangible Arab political moves.

In a speech at a Baltimore synagogue, Mr. Kissinger sought to assure Israel and its U.S. supporters that the Ford administration was sympathetic to Israel's political, economic and military needs and would not impose a diplomatic solution.

Mr. Kissinger called for an end to "political wrangling" between Israel and the United States, although he said the two sides should always speak candidly about differences and not tell "fair tales" to each other.

He also said that, in addition to military aid, the United States would help Israel's economy overcome the world recession, higher oil prices and the costs of a strong military.

He added that the United States was "committed" to ending Arab economic boycotts against Israel and concerns that trade with Israel, "steps toward peace in the political and military fields must include steps to end the economic warfare," he said.

Aware of criticism, particularly in Israel, that the administration had put undue pressure on Israel for concessions, Mr. Kissinger said that the United States would be "understanding" of Israel's special circumstances in the process of negotiations.

About 50 persons demonstrated outside the synagogue protesting Mr. Kissinger's receipt of its man's group's "distinguished leadership award."

Moreover, the Jewish Times, published in Baltimore, was so divided on Mr. Kissinger's award that the paper ran two editorials, one favoring and one disapproving the honor.

Mr. Kissinger's speech seemed designed to reduce criticism that the Ford administration was eroding traditional U.S. support for Israel by its "even-handed" approach to the Middle East.

James Schlesinger, the former defense secretary, charged last week in Washington that the administration, by seeking "one-sided concessions" from Israel, was undermining U.S. "moral support" for Israel. He also said

Escapee Tells Of Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

bustling with activity, as "tomlike . . . a place of ghosts." Echoing other reports, he said the capital is populated mostly by untrained Khmer Rouge. It has no shops, hotels, restaurants, no currency, and the doors of houses are locked and anyone found trying to get inside them is shot.

The pilot said that the central government had little control over the provincial areas. Some Western observers have speculated that this lack of control could be a reason for the continued executions and brutality reported by the refugees.

He said that the country had two governments—a public, "puppet" structure headed by President Khieu Samphan, a premier and a cabinet. Some of the ministers were also members of the real power group, which besides Pol Pot includes Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary, Vice-Premier and Defense Minister Son Sen and two men he could identify only as Yan and Nuon.

German Mines Explode

HANNOVER, West Germany, May 10 (Reuters).—A continuing heat wave set fire to woodland, exploding 37 East German mines along the border near Helmstedt today, the police said.

that the administration was blaming Israel unjustly for failure to make diplomatic progress, just as South Vietnam had similarly been held responsible during the Vietnam negotiations.

Special Relationship
Mr. Kissinger did not mention Mr. Schlesinger, but he did take up some of the latter's themes. He said that the United States had a special "moral" relation-

ship to Israel—"a loyal friend committed, as we are, to the principles of freedom and democracy."

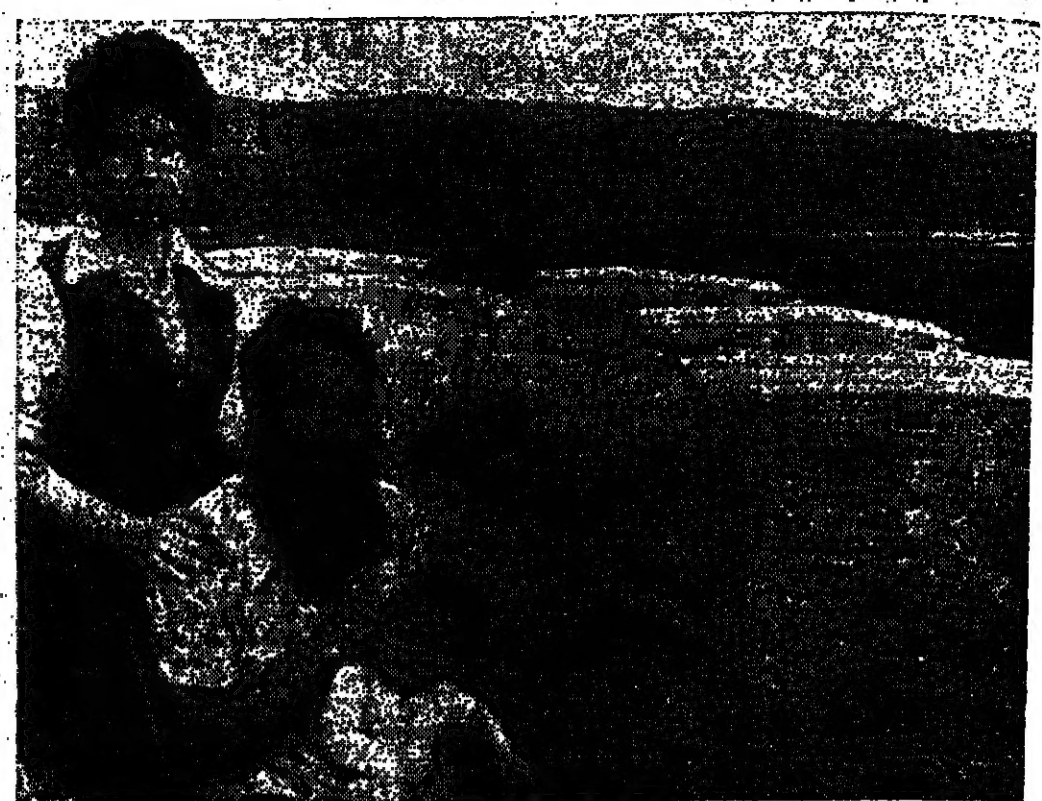
"The United States can never ignore its moral responsibility for the fate of nations which rely upon us as the ultimate defender of their survival and freedom," he said.

"We are thoroughly convinced that Israel's survival is inseparable from the future of human dignity and we shall

never forget that Israel's own has a special claim on the conscience of mankind."

But he added that the "strength" of the friendship in "our honesty and candor" each other.

Alluding to the frequent quarrels between the two governments, he said, "We do not let our friendship by ignoring realities we both face."



Israeli settlers at Kadum army base near Nablus in Israeli-occupied West Bank.

WHO Faults, Hails Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

that Jerusalem was not visited. Other Arab sources cited similar arguments. They were expected to try to line up Third World support for the debate.

The committee members were Dr. Ibrahim Woma of Senegal, who was chairman; Dr. Traian T. Ionescu of Romania, and Dr. Wirawan Djojoduglo of Indonesia.

While criticizing "inadequacies and deficiencies" in Israel's medical and health policies in the occupied territories, the committee singled out some areas for praise and did not produce any evidence to back up Arab allegations that Israel withholds basic services.

"The quality and number of medical services offered to the population have improved over the course of the years and some of them are on a high technical level," the report said, adding that drug supply is "acceptable" and medical instruments and equipment "cover basic needs."

It said the prevalence of communicable diseases has fallen. There should be greater efforts to train nursing personnel, however, as well as the awarding of contracts to resident and junior physicians to encourage them to remain in one place.

In a separate report to the WHO assembly, Israel pointed out that its total expenditure on health services in the occupied territories rose by 34 per cent in 1975 from 1974.

Prague Stiffens Rule On Tourist Currency

PRAGUE, May 10 (AP).—Western tourists have to exchange nearly 50 per cent more of their hard currency for each day they intend to visit in Czechoslovakia, a Czechoslovak state bank official disclosed today.

The compulsory exchange rate was raised at the start of this month from \$1 to \$10 and from 18 to 25 deutsche marks.

Arab Leaders Reject Plans For New Jewish Settlements

TEL AVIV, May 10 (AP).—Arab leaders in the occupied West Bank of Jordan objected today to Israeli plans for Jewish settlements on captured Arab land.

The objections could signal new violence on the West Bank where Palestinian rioters have clashed frequently with Israeli troops.

The Israeli government announced yesterday that it would disband a small Jewish village of huts and trailers that has caused much of the Arab rioting. But the government said that more homesteads for Jews would be built in parts of the West Bank which Israel intends to keep.

Calm was reported in the West Bank today, but the Arab mayor of Bethlehem said, "I and every Palestinian on the West Bank are adamantly opposed to Jewish settlements."

"We demand no more Jewish settlements on the West Bank," Mayor Elias Frej said. Asked if he was forecasting more Arab rioting, the mayor replied: "I am not a prophet."

But he said that Jews living in the zone which Israel captured from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war were a source of trouble and discontent, "and the source has not been removed."

"The Israelis do not have the right to make settlements anywhere on our land," protested Elmi Hamam, mayor of the Arab town of Tulkarm.

Mr. Hamam, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said "the people object" to any Israeli plans to increase Jewish population on the West Bank.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Cabinet decided yesterday to close the latest Israeli settlement at Kadum army camp, where 150 civilians have been living for five months. The squatters moved into the West Bank in defiance of government orders.

But a Cabinet statement said that the Kadum residents would be moved to another, less controversial part of the West Bank and that the Israeli program of settling Jewish communities in the occupied territories would continue.

[The squatters at Kadum urged the government today to reverse its "ill considered" resolution to close their settlement, United Press International reported.]

[Spokesmen for the settlers said that they would not "put up" with the government's decision but they indicated that they would consider "a serious offer" for an alternate settlement site in Samaria, the northern sector of the West Bank.]

[Speaking to members of his Labor alignment today, Mr. Rabin said that Jewish settlement

Crisis Forecast

TEL AVIV, May 10 (AP).—Radio Israel today forewarned economic crisis with unemployment and total loss in foreign currency reserves. "Israel's economy is in trouble, according to what is to be a secret report Budget Division of the Ministry," the radio said.

Unless corrective measures were taken, Israel would "no longer currency reserve" by 1978, the radio report said, predicting that Israel said that reserves were at \$1.4 billion.

The broadcast said \$500 million in unemployment next year rise to 120,000—a crisis the country.

The director general Finance Ministry called it unofficial and said that it contained many inaccuracies not even the main body of the leaked forecast, but that it could alarm it and harm the country's prospects.

Thorpe Qu Liberal Po

(Continued from Page 1)

a bank that had collapsed its chairman's fraud.

Even deadlier—pressures he asked on assertions by Mr. Scott, in court facing charges of fraud when he was being persecuted of an old affair Thorpe.

Former Prime Minister Wilson said in a letter that Mr. Thorpe was a man of vilification by Scott business interests, a return to on Saturday.

Mr. Thorpe has always Mr. Scott's story, but he said some Liberals by for libel when the mood of his tale outside of day, Mr. Scott said if charging him with libel.

There is widespread for Mr. Thorpe, but at that he has not told a story.

Mr. Thorpe has in personal difficulties used almost flippant public was a politics of glib often masked by imitation of London and other U.S. political.

His education was sensibly establishment Trinity College at Oxford, then of the Oxford University.

Mr. Thorpe was first Parliament in 1959, at became leader of his party in 1974. In 1975, he abandoned public life.

His wife, Caroline, was in collision with a truck recovered and later, Marion, the former of Harewood.

His politics were not as a strong of NATO and British in the Common Market better in government in the economy a count policy. His ideas remarkable but the set with which he expressed made him an unusual.

Turkey Will Sign Islamic Charter

ISTANBUL, May 10 (AP).—Turkey announced its intention today to sign the charter of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference Organization. Preparatory meetings are under way for the seventh conference, scheduled to begin Wednesday.

Turkey has been attending these conferences as an observer since their start in 1963. Turkey, as a secular state, has refrained from signing the charter until now.

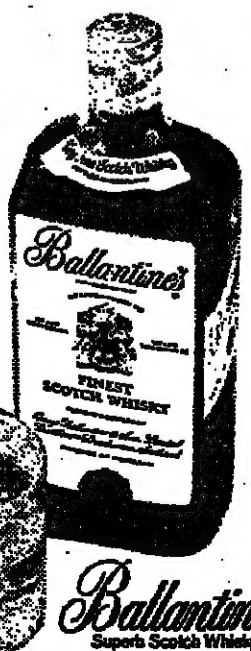
In an address to the preparatory gathering, Sukru Elekdog, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, told delegates from 41 countries that Turkey had decided to become a charter member pending ratification by its parliament.

Mr. Elekdog pledged Turkey's support for the Palestinian cause and asked for similar support for the Turkish community in Cyprus.



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retary CIA Says U.S. Leads Reds in Big Ships

Maritime Program Also Tops Russia

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—Central Intelligence Agency analysts made public yesterday that in the last five years the United States outspent the Soviet Union almost 2 to 1 in the construction of major warships.

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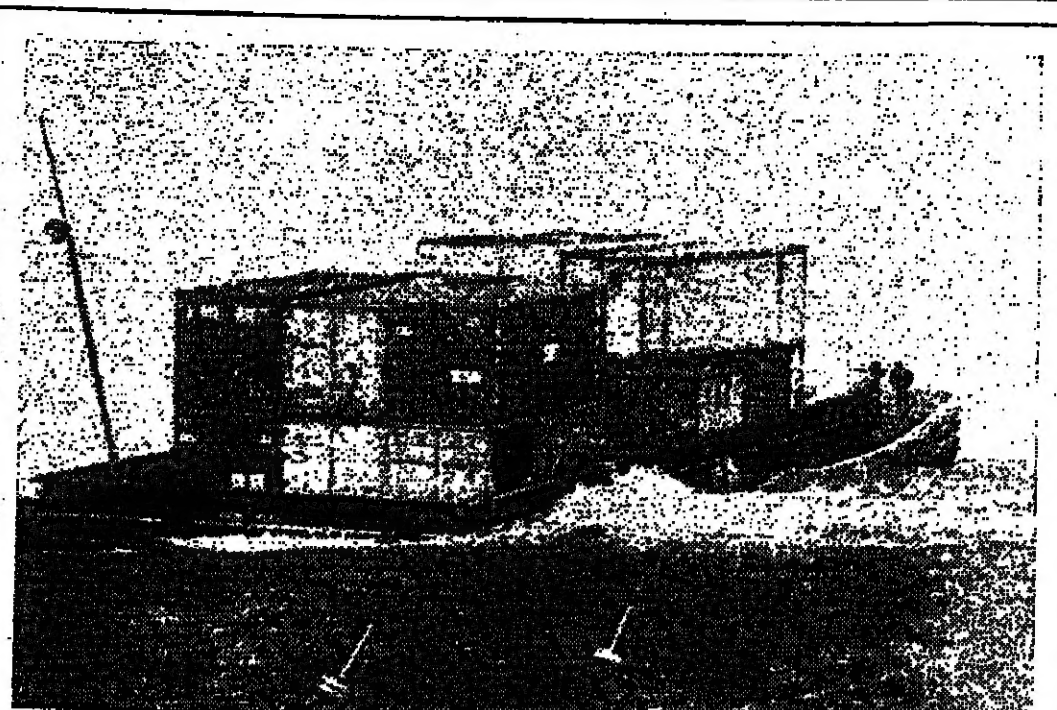
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YO-HO-HO AND A BARGE OF WINE—Four men, one armed with a rifle, have claimed possession of this barge filled with French wines, perishable foods and dry goods that went aground off the Massachusetts coast while it was being towed to New York. The Coast Guard has a cutter standing by but has said it will take no action until ownership of the barge's \$500,000 cargo is settled in court.

Associated Press

Immigrants Cite Housing, Racism

Militancy Grips Foreign Workers in France

By James F. Clancy

PARIS, May 10 (NYT).—After decades of virtual silence and acceptance of the lowest place in French society, the foreign workers in this country, who do many of the menial, dirty jobs the French no longer accept, are turning to militant action to attract public attention to their complaints.

The 2.3 million foreign workers, most of them from North Africa, black Africa or Portugal, have begun to produce their own activist leaders after years of waiting for help from right-center governments, opposition leftist political parties and the powerful leftist-oriented French labor unions.

The workers' leaders, with a few sympathetic Frenchmen, are using a new tactic—the rent strike—to dramatize their grievances, which include demeaning living conditions for single men in government-provided housing, official harassment of the movement's chiefs and what they term French racism.

For the present, in an economy with a serious unemployment problem, the new leaders of the foreigners are not demanding wage increases.

But with an estimated 12,000 workers refusing to pay rent in more than 20 state-operated apartment units for single men in the industrial suburbs of Paris, the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was provoked to act. The action was an Easter weekend police raid, on the orders of Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, at several of the housing complexes, in which 16 workers' leaders were rounded up and deported to their home countries.

Raid Protested
The raid, defended by Mr. Poniatowski as necessary to protect public order because of alleged threats to the lives of housing employees and other workers, produced indignant public protests among leftist politicians, as well as from two Roman Catholic bishops in the Paris suburbs, where about 60,000 workers, all but 15 per cent of them foreigners, live in the government housing units.

After the deportations and protests that the foreigners' human and civil rights were being violated, several street demonstrations were organized and the unions have now pledged continuing support of the rent strike.

Basically, the rent-strikers are insisting that they will not pay more than \$40 a month for a room 6 feet by 10 feet, while the government agency that operates the buildings wants them to pay about \$60. The workers, with an average monthly pay of about \$400, say they send half their

money abroad to their families.

"The immigrant workers do the most disgusting jobs; the French won't do them," said Bassirou Dirra, a worker-activist and professor of Marxist from Mali, as he stood outside the Allende housing unit in the suburb of Saint Denis.

Mr. Dirra, a 27-year-old assistant in a jewelry house, said that the action committee he heads at the Allende House had agreed to pay a small government-subsidized rent increase in December and to end a 14-month rent strike after the state agency agreed to reduce the rent increases a few dollars a month and to install curtains, refrigerators and a pay telephone in the building. Now with the strike growing among immigrant tenants of other housing units, Mr. Dirra is planning a new strike at the Allende House.

The Allende House, which has 304 tenants, is clean, recent visitors found, with the small rooms very well lighted but narrow. The building, like most of the 250 similar units operated by the government for single males, has a beer and soft-drink bar, a television room, a game room and a communal kitchen for each floor.

The government gives French-language classes in most of the houses. Several of the buildings have soccer teams. Some of the tenant workers said in casual

conversations that they were not particularly discontented. Others said that two of the principal problems were rules forbidding women to spend the night in their rooms and the attitude of the French resident managers, some of whom are veterans of the French-Algerian war and allegedly have racist feelings toward North Africans.

The resident manager of the Allende house, Jacques Dessaulles, stood in the lobby of the building and, in the presence of visitors, acknowledged that he had fought in Algeria in the 1950s and asked a group of Algerian tenants: "Am I a racist? Now is the time to say it if you think so." Some of the Algerians smiled, some looked at the floor, all remained silent.

Mr. Dessaulles said in an interview that he permitted the men to have women in the rooms, despite regulations forbidding it, but that problems arose when men in neighboring rooms complained of the noise.

Racist Views Charged
At the Romain Rolland House, a few miles away from the Allende House, the rent strike is continuing. The leaders of the strike committee—a young Frenchman named Didier Massieu and several Algerian workers who declined to give their names—said several managers of the building in the last few years had expressed racist views.

"One took the North Africans aside and told them he liked them, understood them, and that the black Africans were like animals," a young Algerian said. "Then he told the blacks that the Algerians were bad; that he knew them from the war. He was trying to divide us."

In Paris, officials of Sonacotra, the agency that operates the housing units, confirmed worker statements that neither the Communist party nor the leftist-dominated labor unions were backing the rent strike.

The agency officials said they could do nothing further to try to settle the eight-month strike, which has so far cost the government \$4 million in unpaid rent. The agency has permitted the strikers to remain in residence but has not allowed newly vacated rooms in strike buildings to be filled.

Immigration Declines
PARIS, May 10 (Reuters).—Only 25,501 foreign workers entered France last year—a drop of 60 per cent—following a government decision in 1974 to halve immigration except from Common Market countries.

Labor Ministry statistics showed that the biggest cuts affected Turkey, Yugoslavia, Tunisia and Morocco.

Senate Report Says Presidents of Both Parties Used FBI

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (WP).—Democratic and Republican administrations alike have consistently succumbed to the temptation of using the FBI for electronic surveillance, Senate investigators reported yesterday.

The staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said that wiretaps and bugs have been used "to serve the interests of presidents in almost every political arena," often in violation of the meager procedural safeguards periodically laid down to prevent abuses.

In a 78-page report, the committee staff said that the consistency of the practice, under administrations of both political parties, demonstrated "the immense danger of vesting authority over the use of such technology solely within the executive branch."

The document, one of a series of 13 that the committee began releasing last week, contradicted in many ways a weekend speech by FBI Director Clarence Kelley in which, for the first time, he publicly placed blame for FBI wrongdoing on the late J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Kelley took the position

that most of the abuses occurred during the twilight of Mr. Hoover's long tenure and suggested that shorter terms for FBI directors might solve the problem.

The Senate report, however, not only contained evidence of abuses quite early in Mr. Hoover's career, but also hints of an erratic determination in his later days to permit fewer of them.

For example, the Senate investigators found that, from the early 1960s at least, Mr. Hoover put a ceiling on the number of warrantless surveillance operations.

Until the mid-60s, the report said, "the maximum figure was approximately 80. Then, in response to a controversial investigation headed by the late Sen. Edward Long, Mr. Hoover ordered the bureau to cut the number of such operations in half."

The number "in the security field" alone, the report said, was reduced from 76 to 38 "and remained close to the latter figure for several years thereafter."

Started in 1946
The Senate study laid out a widespread sampling of abuses, beginning in 1940 with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's insistence, in the face of a short-lived wiretapping ban by Attorney General

Robert Jackson, that the practice was necessary against "persons suspected of subversive activities."

By 1941, the bureau was spying on, among others, labor leader Harry Bridges, who discovered the tap. When it came out in the press, according to an account by former Attorney General Francis Biddle, Roosevelt got a briefing from Mr. Hoover and then, with a broad grin, slapped the FBI director on the back, saying, "By . . . Edgar, that's the first time you've been caught with your pants down."

In 1945, a wiretap was turned against a former Roosevelt White House aide, whose activities reportedly chagrined President Harry S. Truman, on the ground that his actions might "interfere with the proper administration of government."

The aide's name was not mentioned but, according to reliable sources, it was Washington lawyer Thomas Curran. According to the Senate study, "more than 175 reports overheard on this wiretap, which continued until 1948, were delivered to the Truman White House."

President Dwight Eisenhower's attorney general, Herbert Brownell, was criticized in the report for asserting in 1954 that even

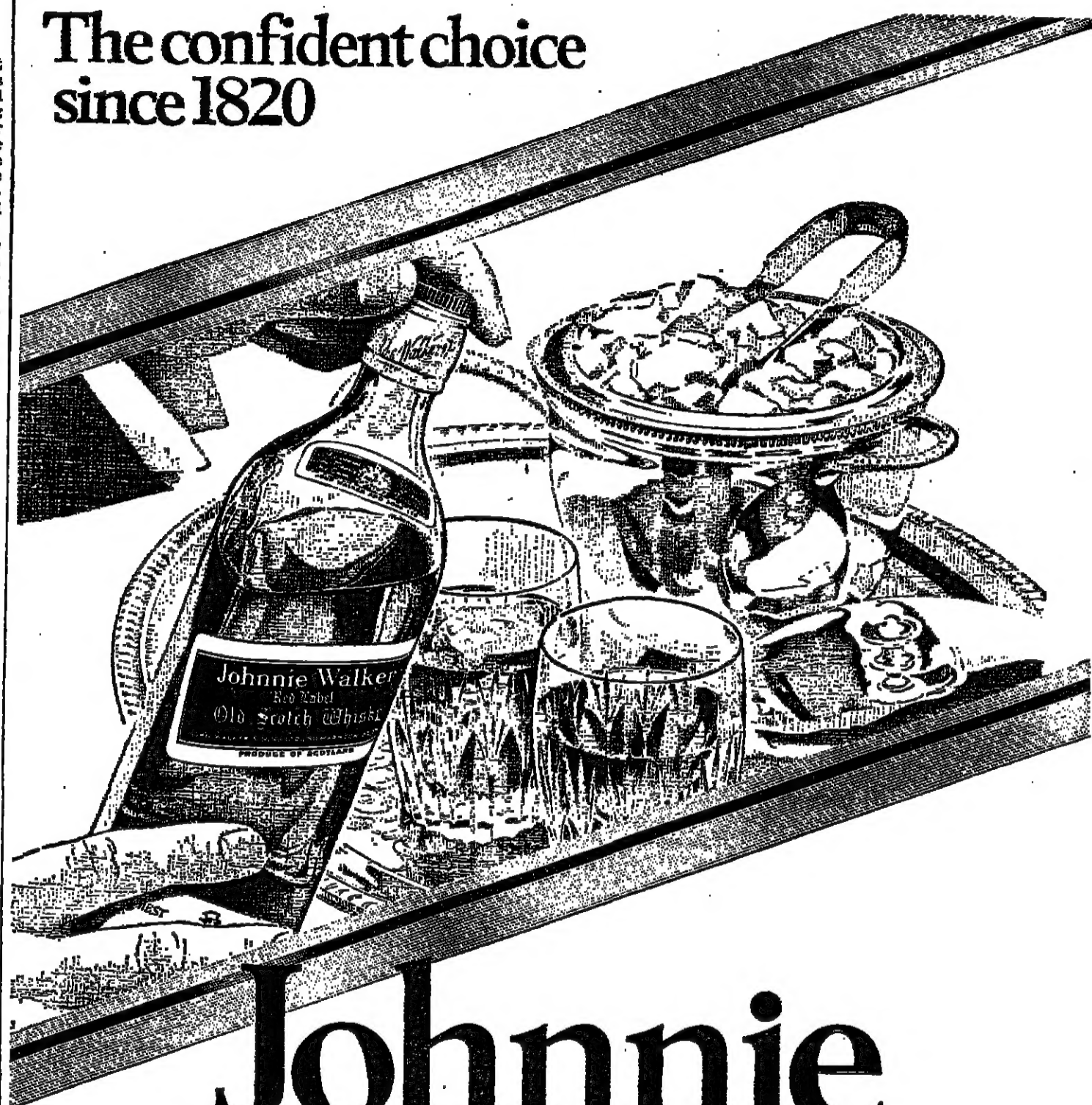
bugs in a bedroom might be necessary and for giving a blank check to "unrestricted use of this technique in the national interest."

During the Kennedy administration, the report showed, Attorney General Robert Kennedy not only initiated an extensive series of taps and bugs for a sugar-lobby investigation, but also decided, once the administration got the legislation it wanted, that "he did not feel there was justification for continuing this extensive investigation."

The targets of the government's eavesdropping ranged from suspected Communists to Ku Klux Klansmen, Puerto Rican nationalists, members of the new left, pro-Arab groups and black nationalists such as Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X.

The scope would have been broader still if all requests had been approved. According to testimony from former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, he turned down requests to tap former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban during a visit to the United States, as well as an employee of the United Nations Secretariat, the Tanzanian mission to the UN, the office of the agricultural counselor at the Soviet Embassy and a correspondent for Tass.

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razil Censors % of Magazine

ASILIA, May 10 (AP).—

Government censors have banned 83 per cent of the written material in a Brazilian magazine for an edition on women's

the magazine reported. The editor said that the edition, which he decided not to publish, had intended to show life in the "suffering" people. It said

it had shown that 83 per cent of the female work force in Brazil was economically unproductive.

A specific reason was given for the ban: The magazine required a liberal journal, and other publications to submit material to federal police before publication.

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American Airlines offices (also representing Western Airlines) in Amsterdam, Beirut, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm and Zurich.

Treating World Poverty

His African trip provided Secretary of State Kissinger with two occasions on which to respond to the less developed countries' aspirations to reduce the real economic gap and the felt psychological gap between the world's rich and poor. This is a concern ever more central to U.S. foreign policy, since there is in the United States a certain sense of guilt about global poverty, reinforced by forebodings of OPEC-like reprisals by producers of commodities other than oil. Ending too long a period of neglect, Mr. Kissinger joined the issue last fall in what was widely taken as a constructive response to Third World demands for major changes in the world economy. But the Third World's intemperate attacks on Zionism and on other matters of U.S. political concern subsequently dissipated much of that incipient spirit of accommodation. The result was that Mr. Kissinger went to Africa realizing that whatever the foreign policy considerations at stake, he did not have much political room.

His first pronouncement was a dramatic proposal to "roll back the desert" in the sub-Saharan drought-prone region of the Sahel. The price tag given was \$7.5 billion and the impression given was that of a huge U.S. initiative. Actually, the plan, which experts deem a promising one, had long been in the international works. The money is to be provided by many sources and spent over a period of 10 years. The U.S. share amounts to the annual \$100 million-plus that the United States had already said it would provide.

The more important occasion was the Nairobi session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the leading forum in which the poor, very poor and newly rich members of the Third World (no monolith) have tried to work out their own differences and lean on the developed states. Most countries of this "bloc," finding self-reform difficult, instead seek resources primarily from the United States: commodity agreements to support the price of their main exports; cheap technology unencumbered by patents;

debt relief, including relief of the immense debts run up to Third World oil states; easier access to Western markets, and Third World power in global economic decision-making.

Skipping the touchy matter of self-aid, Mr. Kissinger bore down principally on commodities. But where many producers want the assurance of steady and consumer-subsidized markets, he proposed a new "bank" to funnel private capital into resource development. Few people outside the State Department see much need for a new bank. The idea is not strongly supported by other Executive departments. The Congress will probably pay more heed than Mr. Kissinger to corporate misgivings. The controversial record of Western corporations, in precisely the extractive industries that the proposal would most affect, is bound to be revived. All this does not necessarily mean it's a bad idea. It means the United States is engaged in a negotiation. The Third World's purpose in initiating the negotiation, with a demand for a "new international economic order," is nothing less than to refit the world economy to new political forces themselves still in a molten stage. It will go on for years.

There is something more immediate to do. The first U.S. installment of \$375 million to replenish the World Bank's window for the very poor, the International Development Association, fell due last February. The full amount has not yet been authorized; the incomplete appropriation is in the U.S. foreign aid bill just vetoed. It is true that some countries seem more interested in exacting fresh psychic revenge from the United States than in seeing real resources transferred through familiar channels like the World Bank. But this does not absolve the United States of commitments undertaken in the past; on this particular commitment, moreover, the commitments of other donor nations hinge. The international community has good reason to be skeptical about U.S. words while U.S. obligations to IDA remain unfulfilled.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Defense Payload

Concern over a soaring U.S. defense budget led the Congress to create a seven-member Defense Manpower Commission a few years ago to seek ways to reduce the biggest single element in military costs. The Pentagon, it was noted, was scheduled to pay \$22 billion more in fiscal 1974 than a decade earlier, pre-Vietnam, for the pay and allowances of 400,000 fewer personnel.

The problem has become worse since then. The high costs of military manpower have forced further reductions to almost 600,000 below the 1964 level—a 22-per-cent cutback. But manpower costs, now 100 per cent higher than a decade ago, are scheduled to take 57 per cent of the defense expenditures of \$100 billion budgeted for the fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1.

Neither President Ford nor his chief defense critics in both parties, Ronald Reagan and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., have seriously addressed this central problem of the U.S. military dilemma. Mr. Ford, who seems to be getting congressional approval for the \$14-billion rise he has asked in defense budget authority, asserts confidence in the continued adequacy of U.S. military power despite a rapid rise in the quality and quantity of the Soviet strategic and conventional military forces. Mr. Reagan and Sen. Jackson argue that the United States is falling behind and must do even more.

The report submitted by the Defense Manpower Commission after its prolonged study makes it clear that the real problem is the volunteer Army. It has been necessary to make military pay comparable to civilian salaries to recruit even the present reduced

level of forces, despite the recession and high unemployment.

To keep a mass army in being by volunteer recruitment—something no other country has attempted in recent memory—may even require lifting military pay significantly above civilian levels once economic recovery takes hold. This conclusion by the Defense Manpower Commission has led it to recommend that the principle of pay comparability be replaced by a grant of authority to a new federal compensation board to raise military pay above civilian levels, if necessary to compete successfully for manpower in a full employment economy.

The commission urges that the standby draft be reconstituted to permit inducements within 30 days of a mobilization call instead of the 90 to 110 days now expected. It adds that "there never had been the expectation that volunteers alone can meet emergency military manpower requirements."

This recommendation deserves favorable action by the Senate, as do various proposals by the commission for better manpower management, which could eventually lead to savings estimated at \$3 to \$4 billion a year. Moreover, despite opposition by the commission, there should be action on administration proposals to phase out subsidies for commissary stores and to eliminate the 1-per-cent additional "kicker" every time a 3-per-cent cost-of-living adjustment is made in retirement pay.

But all this economies proposed by the administration and the commission are marginal compared to the excruciating costs imposed on the defense budget by the volunteer Army.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bell Tolls for Ford

Who will be the U.S. president in November? After the Indiana, Georgia and Alabama primaries an answer is beginning to shape up. In the absence of an unforeseeable reversal of situation, it won't be Gerald Ford, but it might well be Jimmy Carter, his Democratic rival. In an election battle waged with simplistic arguments, the Democratic hopeful is more credible than his adversaries. He proposes a return to the "American dream," to the traditional virtues

which made the strength of America: honesty, courage, liberty. This may not be overly original, but in a country marked by unceasing disclosures about political or financial scandals (Watergate, Lockheed) it pays off. Messrs. Ford and Reagan are convinced of this and try to play on the same register: But the U.S. President has too weak a personality to be convincing while his Republican image is so strong (the symbolizes the right wing) that he cannot have the slightest chance of success.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

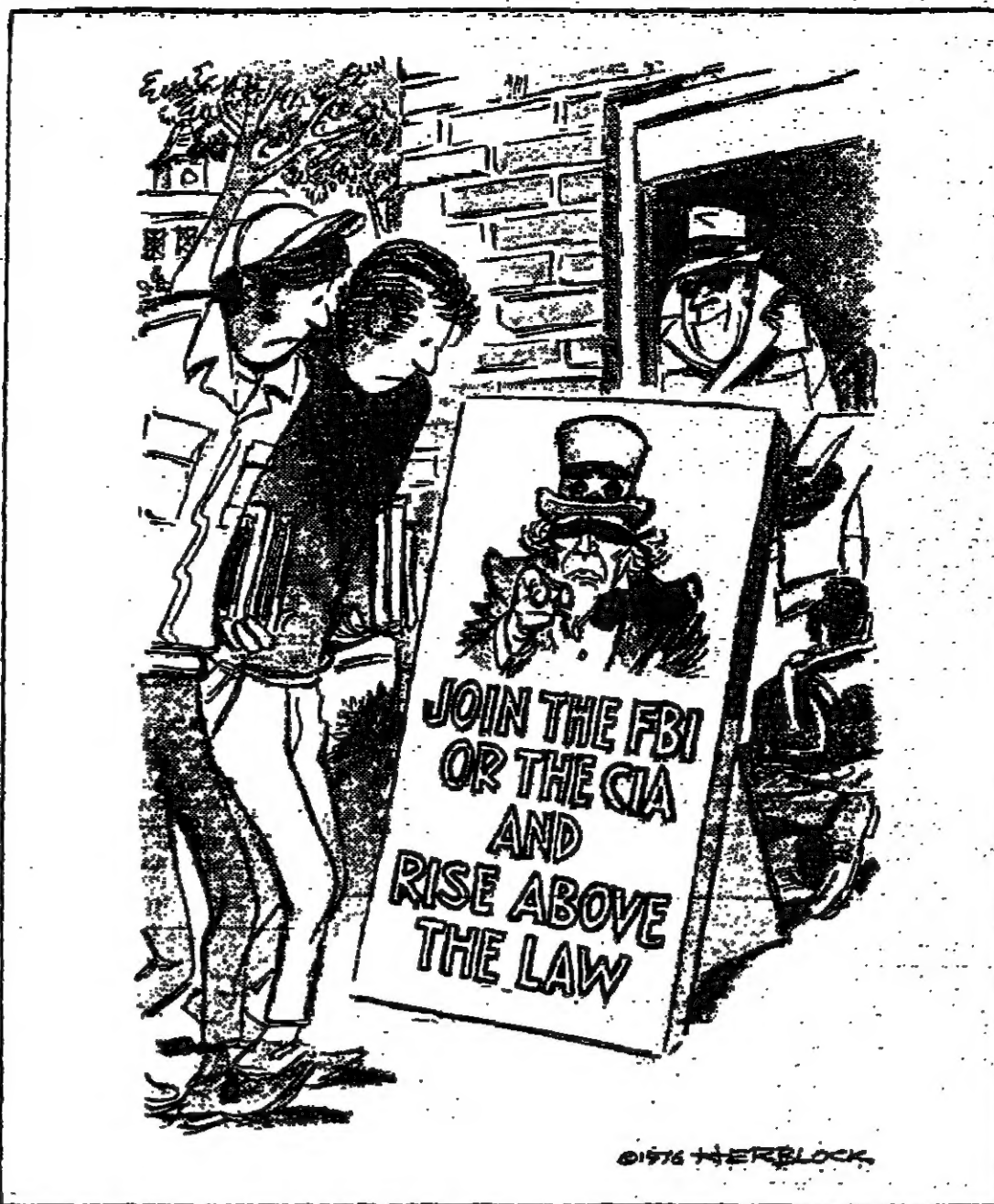
May 11, 1901

PARIS—The ever present controversy as to whether automobile is masculine or feminine has received a new impetus. The newspaper *Figaro* says that M. Pagnat, the new Académicien, has pronounced in favor of "une" in opposition to the Academy's solemn pronouncement in favor of "un." *Figaro* suggests a solution that the sex of the automobile alternate between masculine and feminine according to whether it runs over a man or a woman.

Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1926

NEW YORK—Nationwide enthusiasm has been aroused by the announcement of Lt. Comdr. Byrd's spectacular nonstop flight to the North Pole and back to Spitzbergen. The first to cable congratulations to the intrepid flier was President Coolidge. The newspapers are full of laudatory comment on the daring and wonderful energy of Comdr. Byrd, who did the deed because he wanted "to get there first."



'76 Campaign: Theater of Absurd

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—There is just no end to the bookishness of this campaign year. No sooner do the Democrats succumb to a man who wants to abolish 1,700 government agencies, none of which he can name, than the Republicans go ga-ga over a fellow who vows a fight to the finish for a canal we've outgrown.

The campaign that looms ahead would be a fitting climax to our anemic method of choosing a president. There is Ronald Reagan, riding posse with the 82d Airborne at the Gatun Lock. And here is Jimmy Carter padlocking the office of the government-owned Panama Canal Co., or ordering its merger with the Panama Benefit Guaranty Corp. Into a super-efficient Department of Transit and Tranquillity.

There is an irrepressible urge, even at this late date, to ask how the heck we wound up with such a pair of front-runners, when we started the year thinking nothing more exotic was in store than good old Jerry Ford and happy, harmless Hubert Humphrey.

Start Again

Could we please, dear god of the primaries, who ruleth all go back to New Hampshire again and see if we can get it to come out different this time?

Also, as our President would say, there are no retakes on the road to the Oval Office. But you have to sympathize with those who thought logic might apply to a year when Some Higher Power had decreed that politics would become the theater of the absurd.

Regularly, this reporter and others in the business of writing politics are sandbagged by some sidwinding sociologist studying the impact of the media on the presidential selection process.

The academics are shocked to be told that the impact of the press on presidential politics is slight. The truth is there's no way the press can control a process it can't even begin to fathom.

And I don't know a single person on the press who has guessed, five months ago, that the way to win this year was to be a petistic ex-peasant farmer or a jingoistic ex-juvenile actor.

Special Prize

There's a special Pulitzer Prize for Prophecy awaiting any journalist with clips showing advance knowledge that the two most powerful messages in American politics in this Bicentennial year would be: (1) "Love to everybody from Jimmy and Rosalynn and little Amy"; and (2) "To hell with this born-dictator Torrijos from Nancy and Ron."

The real work of political journalism is not to provide advance insights into coming events; that is clearly beyond us. Our true skill lies in inventing imaginative rationalizations after the fact for any implausible thing that occurs.

Today, for example, you can hardly pick up a newspaper without reading that Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter have triumphed because they fulfill the two deepest yearnings in the U.S. soul.

After the shocks of Vietnam and Watergate, after the Decade of Duplicitry, the U.S. voters longed for a president who would never compromise a principle—a man who, like Horatio the Elephant, always "meant what he said and said what he meant." And after the manipulations of

professional politicians and Washington operators, they wanted someone whose soul was uncontaminated by the sort of political chicanery familiar to those who inhabit the cesspool on the Potomac.

So, at least, the journalists say, with our retrospective wisdom. And are Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan the men who fulfill these putative requirements? Indeed, they are.

Never mind that, under pressure of political criticism, both Carter and Reagan have repeatedly showed an uncanny ability to rise above principle and slide off uncomfortable issues and positions. Never mind that both these supposed anti-politicians comported actively for a place on their parties' national tickets at previous conventions and are playing the political game this year by rules as hardball as anyone in the race.

What Reagan and Carter really have in common is that they are perhaps the two smoothest talkers on the scene. To a nation that apparently is incurably romantic in its notion of presidential leadership, they offer the myth of spiritual redemption, and a cleansing immersion in patriotic paternalism. All of which is aided and abetted by a press corps adept at turning myth-spreaders into mythical Media Creatures.

That's hard on real-world plodders, like Jerry Ford, Hubert Humphrey and a lot of liberal-minded newspaper scribes who get nervous when taken to the mountains by visionaries of any variety.

But the plodders don't run politics any more. And the journalists do no more than rationalize the inexplicable. So welcome to the campaign of Perfect Love vs. Panama Patriotism.

Widening Horizons

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Some people argue that Western civilization is a blot on, well, Western civilization. They say Western consumption has caused the shadow of scarcity to fall across the entire globe, and that we must brace ourselves for the narrowing of wide horizons.

You may have noticed that many calls for asceticism come from learned professors and others in whose eyes all sacrifices are beautiful as long as they are not required to make any. For example, four years ago the Club of Rome, a group of 100 businessmen, scientists and professors, published "The Limits of Growth." Three million persons bought this book, a litany of forebodings about the austere future that was supposed to be bearing down upon us.

Second Thought

In 1972 this Club argued that only a prompt end to economic growth could forestall such catastrophe as famine, war, and overpopulation. Well, the world turns, and so does the Club of Rome, which has just executed a maneuver perfected by Rome's taxi drivers—a tight U-turn.

Last month the Club announced, as solemnly as it announced a contrary opinion four years ago, that, on second thought, we will not perish from economic growth after all if the growth includes poor nations.

So as we are getting used to the sullen taste of life's limits, we start hearing from optimists. The Hudson Institute has shaved in its ear, announcing that 200 years hence our children's children's children will be living in the lap of abundance.

It is dreadfully hard to cultivate a fashionable melancholy when the seers at Hudson are saying that by 2176 a declining rate of world population growth will mean an abundance of resources, including energy because coal and other fossil fuels are sufficient to last until the development of "virtually eternal energy sources" such as nuclear fusion.

But before you dash out to buy a Buick Electra with the money you had put aside for your great-grandchildren, remember one thing. Modern prophets generally look at least 200 years ahead because they know in their innermost hearts that they don't know what will befall us in the next 25 years. This utter

uncertainty is understandable: Mankind has had precious little experience with economic growth, which began approximately 200 years ago after 10,000 years of economic stagnation. Norman Macrae of the Economist says it well:

"The average Roman citizen in AD 1 seems to have had a slightly higher annual income... than his successor citizen in the next great republic (just under \$200 a head for the U.S. in 1976). The man of 1776 used much the same energy sources as the man of AD 1 (animal muscle, wind and water); he could travel much the same tiny maximum distance per day; he had much the same materials for tools (wood and iron)..."

Since 1776, world population has increased sixfold, the real Gross World Product has increased eightfold, the distance a man can travel a thousandfold. But man still cannot see far ahead: When one travels that far the landscape is a blur.

One thing is clear. The most frightening shortage food, may be the most remediable.

Dutch Way

As Macrae notes, if the rest of the world would learn to cultivate land as efficiently as the Dutch do, the world could feed 60 billion people—15 times today's world population. Today only 3 per cent of the earth's surface is farmed. Seventy per cent of the crops in some poor nations are eaten by pests that could be easily controlled.

The most serious inefficiency in world food production is the conversion of grain into livestock. Today the world's pig population consumes seven times more primary protein than North Americans consume. Horses, rarely used only for recreation, consume more than the Chinese. Cows, a third of them in African and Asian countries and serving no nutritive purpose, consume more grain than all the world's humans.

It is an old story. Human behavior, which is changeable, is more important than the finiteness of the earth's resources as a cause of human problems. So there are grounds, however slight, for hoping that the future will not be quite as bad as many people have expected. But of course that still leaves a lot of room for badness.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

When and if the Communists do join the government, they are gambling on what could be a colossal flop.

ROME—Since any politician who is really dying to take Italy over right now probably ought to have his head examined, it is a question whether the Italian Communists—who certainly don't need their heads examined—are quite as gung-ho about this proposition as they may seem.

Of course they might not get the chance to do it anyway, or not just yet. For all the hullabaloo about an inevitable Communist triumph in the June 30 elections, Italian voters are notoriously for the grain of caution that keeps popping up on their way to the polling-booth. But even if the Communists have to come out as well as or better than the ruling Christian Democrats, they could hardly choose a more hideous moment to assume government responsibility.

This happens to be the moment when Italy's inflation rate is running at the equivalent of 50 per cent a year. Its currency has lost over 30 per cent in value in the last three months. Its foreign debt has shot up to over \$15 billion in the last three years (thanks at least partly to the fact that Italians are Europe's largest importers of diamonds, scotch and champagne).

Internal Debt

Its internal debt, too enormous to keep precise track of and growing exponentially, is reliably estimated to have hit about \$100 billion by now. Its industrial investments dropped roughly 25 per cent in 1975. Its major industries are operating at about 70 per cent of capacity if not less. Its labor costs have risen 150 per cent in the last five years, by far the steepest and swiftest rise in the Common Market, productivity in its key auto industry (to take just one case) is said by Fiat to be an average 30 per cent below its Common Market competitors—in spite of which Fiat has just agreed to union demands for a 39-hour week, the only car company in Europe to accept this. Its maddening ministerial bureaucracy has yet to abolish some 60,000 public boards and institutions officially listed as "useless" some years ago. Still costing the government an annual \$3.5 billion and such is the state of this bureaucracy, meanwhile that it has not yet disgorged a dime of the \$6 billion allocated almost a full year ago to streamlining Italian industry.

As nothing is impossible in politics, especially Italian politics, it may not be altogether impossible to find a way-out of this dreadful economic mess. The point is, though, that the mess is in fact essentially a matter of politics, and no amount of boning up on economic theory (which Communists leaders are reported by doing like mad these days) is likely to help them much.

What has brought Italy to such a pass is not simply a succession of boneless democratic governments. First of all, these governments might not have been quite so boneless if they had been goaded into action by a Communist party authentically in the opposition instead of one mostly interested in making a deal with the governments' leaders. Secondly, the Communists have either failed or not even tried to impose genuine restraints on their own trade union followers since the hot autumn of 1969, a wildest rebellion which from then to now, has kept the Communist party not so much in the lead of the trade unions here as in hot pursuit.

As for Berlinguer's s towards the other as overshadowing Europe, hardly have passed, for his own daily paper, *L'Unita*, explained what *"L'Unita"* had in mind about "It is unthinkable that Communists should as Atlantic pact as it is," editorial in *L'Unita*, "as a fundamental instrument American manipulation politics and economies of country and all Western. Inasmuch as the United States, a classic expression of Italian in the world as Berlinguer put it in failing to mention that ed States is also the protector of Western S cardinal point of our pol in NATO would be to restructure its internal L'Unita concluded.

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Towards Bankruptcy

The resulting rise in labor costs and fall in productivity are no less important than the misdeeds of a sclerotic government and parasitic bourgeoisie in pushing Italy towards bankruptcy. By the same reasoning, the Communists are as much to blame as anybody else for failing to get it into the Italian heads that they cannot continue indefinitely to live far beyond their means.

When it comes to the run on the lira, furthermore, it is a useless and dangerous illusion for the Communists to blame it all on international banks. Unquestionably, Italy's weak currency has encouraged wildly profitable speculation by dozens of banks, reportedly including a large if not actually preponderant number of Soviet and other Eastern Eu-

ropean banks speculating in ward sales of the lira. It is a single reason for a strong drive in the last days of January has been of a Communist party to foot practically in the ment's door; enough to a frantic panic-flight of capital.

When and if the Communists do join the government, they would be gambling on what could be a colossal flop. Among other things, they have to somehow restore in the face of Italian industry, presumably by making the era, reassure the world, they mean to do nothing sort, inspire trust in investors and bankers who spokesmen for Hamilton don said recently, are at fact, willing to back that termless, endless: say—but not to risk shelling on Italian soil, and Italy's rich relatives in the Common Market and NATO they are in no way end either Western Europe's interests or military need they fall in the last en they will have had it couldn't possibly get out present financial hole with lions upon billions of a sympathetic loans on a terms, nowhere in the we found except in the C Market (West Germany, Italy) and the United States.

As things stand so far, take quite a lot of doing the West Germans and At the end of the day, Italian Communists, we ordinary newspaper, London or New York, no more on NATO's job a headline saying that Berlinguer says that as his party is concerned, in NATO is no problem.

Small Print

To anyone reading it print, though, what the problem for Berlinguer, the grandfather of all for everybody else in the Alliance. On the day at finger addressed the 50 congress in Moscow, for his own daily paper, *L'Unita*, explained what *"L'Unita"* had in mind about "It is unthinkable that Communists should as Atlantic pact as it is," editorial in *L'Unita*, "as a fundamental instrument American manipulation politics and economies of country and all Western. Inasmuch as the United States, a classic expression of Italian in the world as Berlinguer put it in failing to mention that ed States is also the protector of Western S cardinal point of our pol in NATO would be to restructure its internal L'Unita concluded.

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Confidence!

One might add that also be irresponsible if gner not to recognize ed statements of this s remedy likely to win, tidence of the only na, a big enough bankrupt Italy out.

Obviously Berlinguer also how slim his chs for getting the only ind national backing, the justify the risks he'd joining the government calamitous times—the backing that might s from bankruptcy and party from ruin. Private fore, he might well pr on just as he is, after h elections. Refusing to the official responsibility government while enjoy practical privileges. Si decline and fall of its mighty Christian D party give him overli polls, however, the resp may be thrust upon hit

Marketing Marisa Berenson

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—In cigarettes, one smokes the rising. In fragrances, one is the advertising. And in our one believes in the imagery.

Marketing was Adrian Butash, a 40-year-old marketing man about to market his latest project, the movie actress and Marisa Berenson.

There are very few image-bearing people of importance who are able for commercial communications tie-ins. Mr. Butash said, "Marisa's aesthetics become prime attributes for product to sell or buy. Her subject and value from a commercial standpoint is essentially thoroughbred family name the classic cultural clues it."

Marketing of Marisa Berenson similar in many respects her licensing programs of business and sports person, although her name, of course, is less likely to be associated with golf clubs or fish and stands.

Marketing plan envisions products in various

fields such as cosmetics, perfumes and clothes. Also planned are a group of silk screen art prints signed by Miss Berenson, an educational television program about the late Bernard Berenson, the art historian and distant relative, a five-minute syndicated radio program called "The Beautiful Life," a book of photographs to be titled "The Best of Marisa" and a biography covering her first 29 years.

If enough of these are successful others will follow. Of course, Mr. Butash has yet to sell his first license, but his hopes are high.

"The universal business problem is to conceive a business, develop quality products which can be sold widely to create mass distribution and mass profits and have your product and product name over the years become a household word. Why not start with a household word and, building backwards, construct a business under the name?"

To be sure, the licensing business (in which the licensee's name is actually attached to the product in contrast to the simple "I use" endorsement) is full of

Marisa Berenson, object of a campaign to build businesses behind a name.



NYT

pitfalls. Entertainers such as Al Hirt, the trumpeter, and Zsa Zsa Gabor have licensed their names with great hopes but have been disappointed. Sports heroes Mickey Mantle and Joe Namath have had failures. Mark Spitz, the 1972 Olympic swimming champion, says his "lifetime association" with Schick Inc. (the shaving people) ended last year. Yet Arnold Palmer Enterprises is considered a major success in trading on the name of the golfer.

Golfer Johnny Miller's label is an important part of the men's clothing operation at Sears, Roebuck & Co. Johnny Carson of TV fame has his name on clothes produced by Hart Schaffner & Marx with annual volume of \$85 million.

The carrot, of course, is the royalties, which would range from 5 per cent to 15 per cent for Miss Berenson, with Mr. Butash's own company, Adrian Inc., to receive 10 per cent of her income from any licensing arrangement. He envisions that a single clothing license could have a Marisa ready-to-wear line with sales of \$1.5 million in the first year, \$3 million in the second, and \$8 million in the third. At a royalty rate of 10 per cent, this would mean \$1.5 million to Miss Berenson in three years, and \$125,000 of that to his company.

All of which may be in the realm of fantasy, but the market for Miss Berenson is "very very warm," Mr. Butash says. She is

Norway Wins TV Prizes

MONTREUX, Switzerland, May 10 (AP).—Norway swept the top three prizes of the Golden Rose of the Montreux Festival for Television Films. "The Nor-Way to Broadcasting," entered by NRK of Oslo, won the Golden Rose Award, the Prize of the City of Montreux and the Press Prize.

Paris Designers Take to the Beach

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 10 (NYT).—Paris designers have not paid much attention to summer fashions in the last few years. With Saint Tropez at its peak, it became useless to try to shop in Paris. But in Saint Tropez, women could head straight for Chez Vachon and later Choses and all the little boutiques on the waterfront and, within minutes, be in style.

Things have changed. Saint Tropez is still popular, maybe still too popular, but it has lost its fashion image. That may explain why Paris designers are thinking about beachwear again.

High-fashion collections always included beachwear which, nonetheless, was elegant. The

Spain Gives Statue Of Quixote to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—A sculpture of Don Quixote, standing 30 feet tall and weighing 66 tons, will be presented to the Kennedy Center on June 3 by King Juan Carlos of Spain. It is the latest in a series of gifts from foreign countries during the U.S. Bicentennial year.

The Spanish government commissioned the work by Aurelio Teno. Mr. Teno has said that he has devoted his professional career to planning Cervantes's Don Quixote as his masterpiece.

King Carlos and Queen Sophia will be on a state visit in Washington in early June.

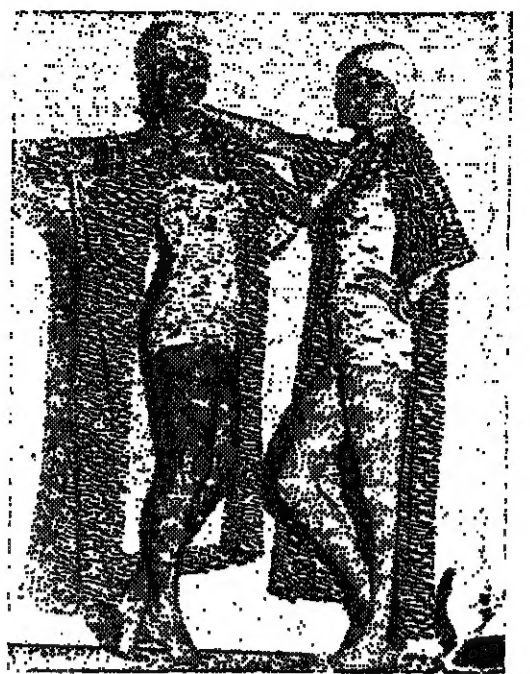
day of the two-piece suit, plus a beach towel, are now over. Karl Lagerfeld, in his Chloé collection (close to couture) started a trend with one-piece suits, "which, much to our surprise, sold by the thousands," he said. Why did he do them? "Because, personally, I hate the sight of a woman having lunch in a two-piece suit. No matter how thin she is, she always has three bulges around the waist. It's ghastly."

Lagerfeld, who claims that the return of beachwear corresponds to a need, offers a lot of white piqué tunics, wrap-around skirts, clam-digger pants and the like. His classic piece of throwaway chic: the crepe de chine T-shirts.

Some of Givenchy's outfits are quite dressy and include no less than four pieces, allowing for a dramatic entrance and a decent exit. Made of red terry cloth, they include a brief two-piece suit, short shorts and a sarong. He also has lots of short, hooded terry-cloth robes over good-looking striped maillots and heavy-linen, hooded, short pantsuits. Long Moroccan robes, gathered at the neck, also look ideal for the beach. The collection is extensive.

Mme. Grès, who is better known for her evening dresses, also devotes a large section of her couture collection to beachwear. Hers is in a class apart, with brown linen two-piece suits and huge skirts cut on the bias. She also offers custom-made skintight short shorts, hosiery over shorts, butterfly capes over elaborate maillots and one-shouldered capes, cinched by big rope belts

The Scherrer look for the beach—printed terry cloth robes and coordinated one-piece bathing suits.



Jean-Louis Scherrer has one of the most colorful beachwear collections with maillots and long terry robes, printed with waves and little boats. His terry turbans are signed by the milliner Paulette.

The Dior collection of swimsuits and accessories is also worth a good look and Patou had a few charming linen wraps over its maillots.

Loris Azzaro has opened his eighth boutique—this time in New

York, at the corner of 64th Street and Madison Avenue.

Jacques Bergerac, director of Revlon Europe, received the Mercure de l'Elite Européenne award from its committee's president, Bernard de Malherbe. The award, founded 10 years ago, acknowledges efforts by people or firms working at a closer Europe. The bronze winged Mercury statue has already been awarded to, among others, Pisaget, Porcher Pen France and decorator Janssen.

PERA IN LONDON: Cotrubas

Sets an Example as Gilda

By Henry Pleasant

DON, May 10 (NYT).—Discussing the aria, "Caro nome," in his Giuseppe Verdi, Francis Tove wrote, many years ago: "A thing truly has been ruined by a succession of famous prima donnas." He continued: "It represents a young girl's thoughts of the lover has just left her. It should be sung quickly, without effort, the coloratura falling into its proper place as an expressive outcry, not emphasized like a set piece in a display of fireworks." He announced that Elena Cotrubas, a lyric rather than a soprano, and a true singing actress, would be Gilda in the current revival of "Rigoletto" at the Royal Opera excited the anticipation that we might at last hear "Caro nome" sung as had said it should be sung. And Saturday night we did.

It was a memorably enraptured performance, the centerpiece of a splendidly sympathetic characterization, and delivered—as Verdi if said that it should be—sotto voce, ending not with the loudly interpolated hazardous and exhibitionistic high E, but languorous slow trill on the lower E, just as Verdi, who knew subtlety, wrote it. Bless her Romanian heart! Had she not read an ill-advised D-sharp in the cadenza and an interpolated E-flat at the close of the "vendetta" she would have merited a benediction.

Elsewhere, the interpolated high note plague was conventionally done, with Alfredo Kraus, otherwise the most stylish of dukes, buting an unconventional (for the tenor) high D-flat at the of the "Addio" duet. Gian Piero Mastromei, as other baritones compelled to do, closed the "Pari siamo" with the penultimate G that so ill becomes Rigoletto's casual dismissal of his somber intentions as mere folly and another on the weak last syllable "stendia" in the big scene with the courtiers.

Traditional, to be sure, but no less shonorable for the fact others feel inspired to conform. We are afraid not to. The effect of Miss Cotrubas's ringing trill on that lower E is to be a happier and certainly more artistic inspiration.

DINING OUT IN PARIS: Keeping Up With the Newest Stars

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (NYT).—A number of gastronomically minded Americans who come to France once a year base their dining out on Michelin one-star restaurants, concentrating on newcomers to the ranks. This is good thinking because those new to stardom are likely to be full of ambition and élan.

Among the one-stars, you won't find more brilliance than at Cagna, which also has one red toque in the Gault-Millau guide and a black rooster in the Guide Kleber. Jacques Cagna first received Michelin recognition in 1973 with a mini-restaurant in the 17th arrondissement called La Ficelle.

Last year he moved to a spacious location on the Left Bank and decided that henceforth he would operate under his own

name. Michelin transferred the star.

The other day Cagna observed his 20th anniversary in the metier. He is 34.

His father was a successful dentist in Nice; Jacques didn't want to go to school.

One of his father's friends suggested, "Make your son a hotelier. He likes to travel and he will then be able to work anywhere in the world." With this long view in mind, 14-year-old Jacques was placed as an apprentice in the kitchens of the Meurice in Paris, because the friend said that nobody could be a good hotelier who didn't know cuisine.

Young Cagna liked cuisine so well that after he had been promoted to a stint at the reception desk, he begged to go back to the kitchen. At age 22, after eight years experience in kitchens

here and there, he opened La Ficelle. His younger sister Anny took care of the reception and the accounting.

The restaurant Jacques Cagna represents serious cooking in an atmosphere that is both pretty and pleasantly unpretentious. There is a stylish terrine composed of coquilles St. Jacques en mousseline with a filet of eel running down the center, a careful composition of strong against gentle tastes and textures. He is rightfully proud of his smooth and rich foie de canard. Duck liver, these days, seems neck and neck in popularity with goose liver.

Goose fat, however, is a staple in his kitchen. It is the secret of the delicious potato galettes for which the potatoes are shredded, formed into a flat cake, and sautéed on both sides until crisp

and brown. All his potatoes are fried in goose fat.

Cagna deserves an accolade for the way he presents his *rougets de roche*, (a small reddish Mediterranean fish) which he suggests to weight-watchers. The fish are cooked *en papillote* with a little olive oil and basil.

Three of them are arranged fan-wise on an oversized plate. (Using extra large plates is a principle Cagna picked up from the Troglodytes brothers, as did Michel Guérard.) The fan motif is continued with alternating ovals of poached cucumber making an attractive scheme of pale green and deep pink. The garnish is a small mound of crunchy young string beans sliced into rings as fine as confetti.

Grenadine de saeu sa gingembre came into Cagna's dining room via the kitchen door. One

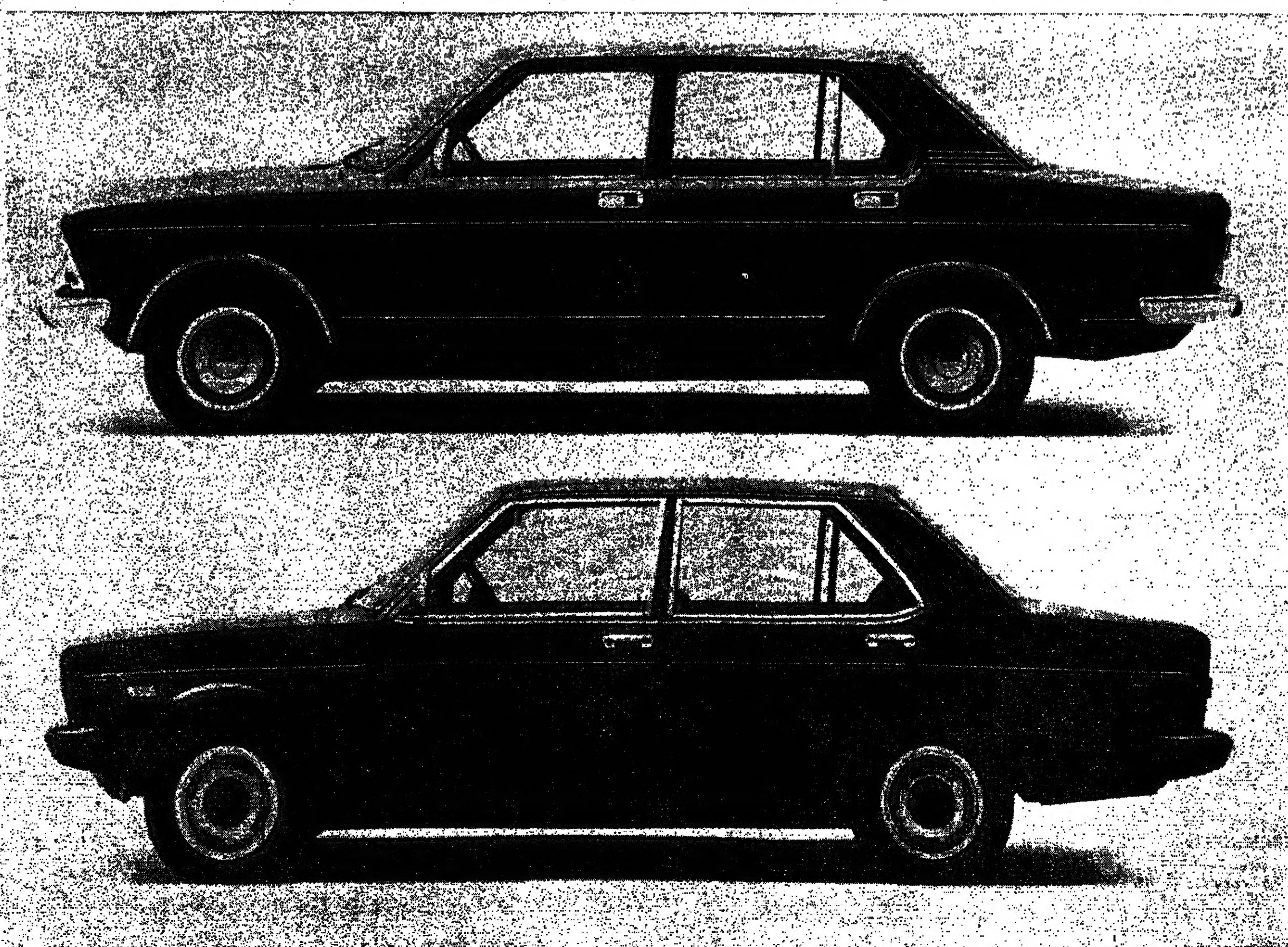
of the kitchen boys, a young Cambodian, preferred food fixed in the Cambodian style. The rest of the help were intrigued with his use of ginger. Cagna adapted it, successfully combining ginger with real medallions.

Cagna may not have liked school but in cooking he takes lessons from everybody. The recipe for his fish soup comes from his grandmother. The soup is thickened not by roux but by the fish which are forced through a sieve. Because it has no bones, it beats bouillabaisse.

If you have room, try the chocolate cake, *Reine de Saba*. Or settle for a passion fruit sherbet served in a passion fruit.

(Jacques Cagna, 14 Rue Grands Augustins, Paris 6, Tel.: 376.49.39. Closed Sunday and Saturday at lunch. Average price: 150 francs.)

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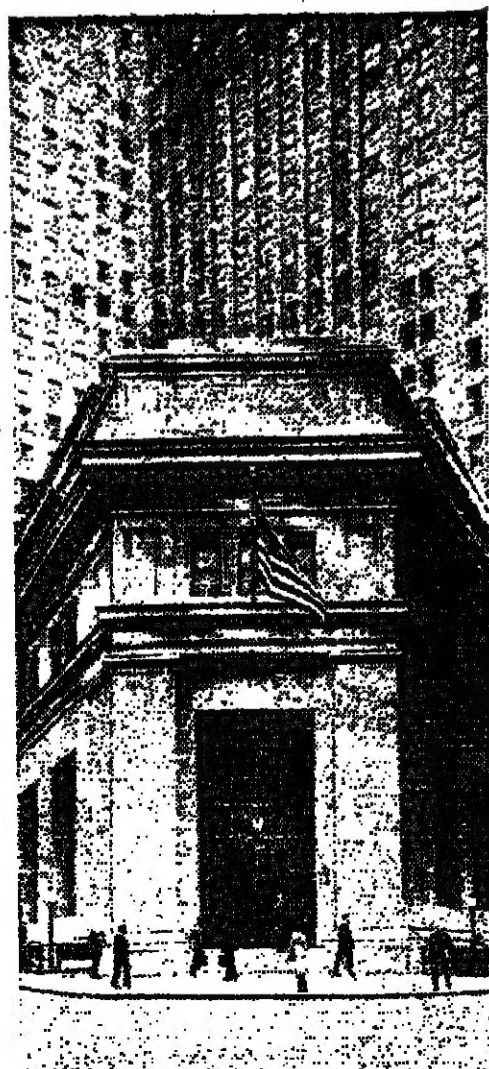
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EXPORTS OF CAPITAL GOODS
(in millions of pesetas)

Year	Exports (millions of pesetas)
1964	~5,000
1965	~6,000
1966	~8,000
1967	~10,000
1968	~12,000
1969	~18,000
1970	~25,000
1971	~35,000
1972	~45,000
1973	~55,000
1974	~65,000

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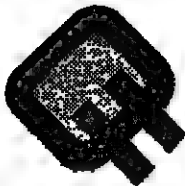
Now, as most economic experts agree, capital goods production is a yardstick to evaluate a country's development. Spain's record speaks for itself.

Contact the Spanish Commercial Offices or Chamber of Commerce in Bonn, Frankfurt, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Paris, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Marseilles, Bayonne, Athens, The Hague, Rome, Milan, Oslo, Warsaw, Moscow, Lisbon, London, Bucharest, Stockholm, Bern or Zurich. They'll explain how...

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	DM	FF	L. S.	Gld	SF	Swiss	Den.	Nor.	Yen	Yuan
Amsterdam	2.360	4.970	105.56	57.525	6.9210	105.50	44.50	16.50	165.00	2.360
Brussels	2.360	4.970	105.56	57.525	6.9210	105.50	44.50	16.50	165.00	2.360
Frankfurt	2.360	4.970	105.56	57.525	6.9210	105.50	44.50	16.50	165.00	2.360
London	2.360	4.970	105.56	57.525	6.9210	105.50	44.50	16.50	165.00	2.360
Milan	2.360	4.970	105.56	57.525	6.9210	105.50	44.50	16.50	165.00	2.360
Paris	2.360	4.970	105.56	57.525	6.9210	105.50	44.50	16.50	165.00	2.360
Zurich	2.360	4.970	105.56	57.525	6.9210	105.50	44.50	16.50	165.00	2.360

The following are dollar values only: Brno: 39.705; Israel: 2.757; Peseta: 166.639; Hong Kong: 4.8900; Canadian: 5.0785.

(c) Commercial franc. (s) Units of 100. (t) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.

(e) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 10, Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York.

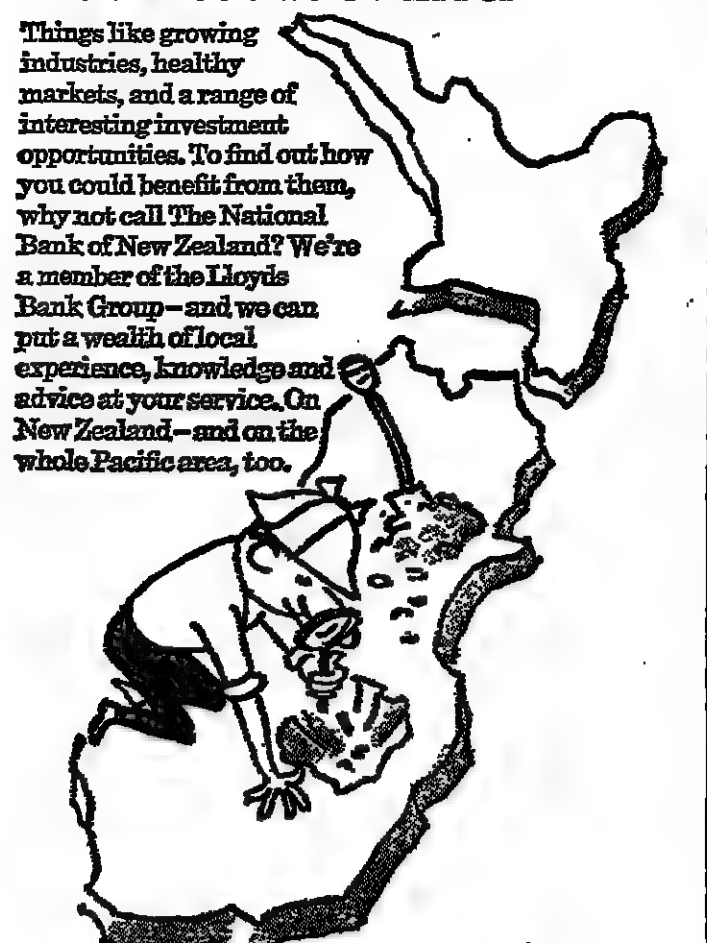
Commodity and unit	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
COFFEES							
Cocoa, Amer. B. (lb.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cocoa, San. B. (lb.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
WHEAT							
Hard Red Winter (bu.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soft Red Winter (bu.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SOYBEANS							
Yellow (bu.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Green (bu.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
WHEAT							
Hard Red Winter (bu.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soft Red Winter (bu.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 10

— 1976 — Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5

Stock	High	Low	Div	in 5
44 RITE CH	76	71	73	74
44 RITE CH	76	71	73	74
44 RITE CH	76	71	73	74

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Term	Rate
1 month	1.00%
3 months	1.25%
6 months	1.50%
12 months	1.75%

Paris Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Close
SUGAR	1,000	980	990
COFFEE	1,200	1,180	1,190
WHEAT	1,500	1,480	1,490

London Metals Market

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Copper	1.00	0.98	0.99
Aluminum	0.80	0.78	0.79
Zinc	0.60	0.58	0.59

Within the Framework of its European Network Bank Sanaye Iran is pleased to announce the opening of its Paris Branch, on Monday, May 10, 1976, 44, CHAMPS-ELYSEES, 75008-PARIS.

MANAGER: Henry GUTTRIDGE.

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

Stock	High	Low	Close
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close
Dow Jones	1,000	980	990
S&P 500	1,200	1,180	1,190
NASDAQ	1,500	1,480	1,490

Standard & Poor's

Stock	High	Low	Close
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1,000	980	990
S&P 500	1,200	1,180	1,190
NASDAQ	1,500	1,480	1,490

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 10, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Close
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118

New Highs

Stock	High	Low	Close
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118

Montreal Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Close
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118
3000 ABB	120	115	118

Teamsters A New Contract

WASHINGTON — Teamsters and employers have agreed on a new contract for the trucking industry. The contract provides for a 5% wage increase over the next three years.

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Australia (air)	228.00	114.00	62.00	Kuwait (air)	228.00	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air)	272.00	289.00	161.00
Australia (air)	228.00	114.00	62.00	Libya (air)	228.00	136.50	75.00	Switzerland	272.00	289.00	161.00
Australia (air)	228.00	114.00	62.00	Luxembourg	228.00	136.50	75.00	Thailand (air)	272.00	289.00	161.00
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